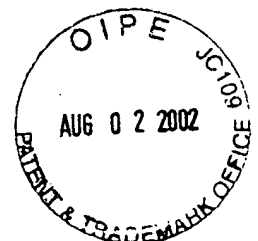
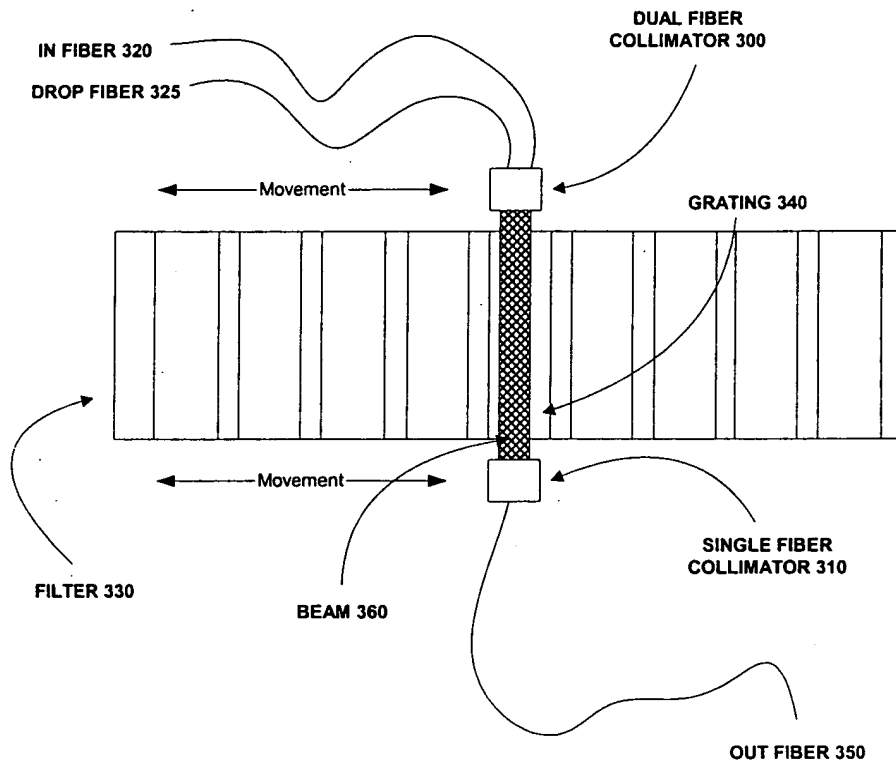


FIGURE 1





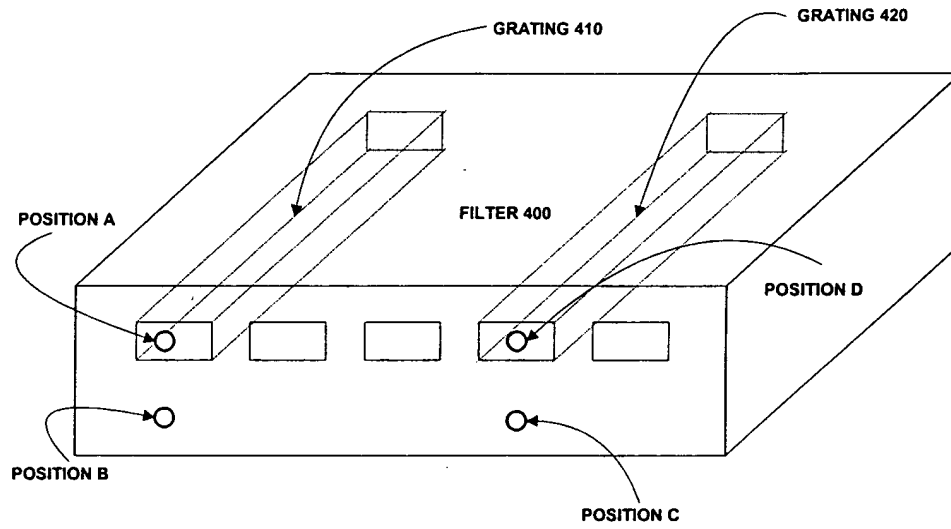


FIGURE 4



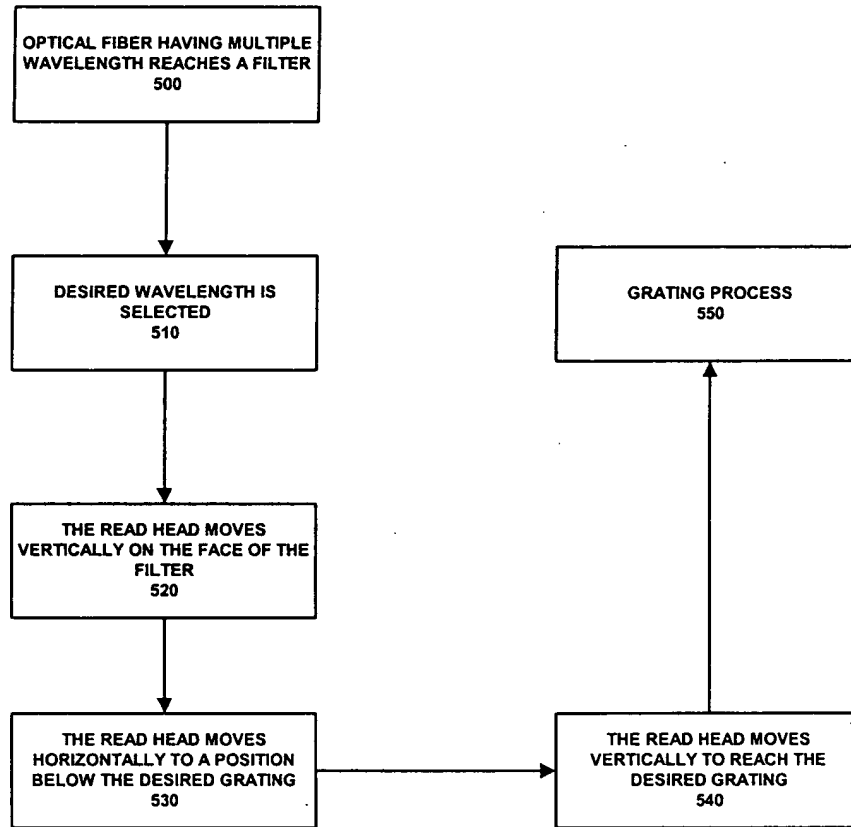


FIGURE 5



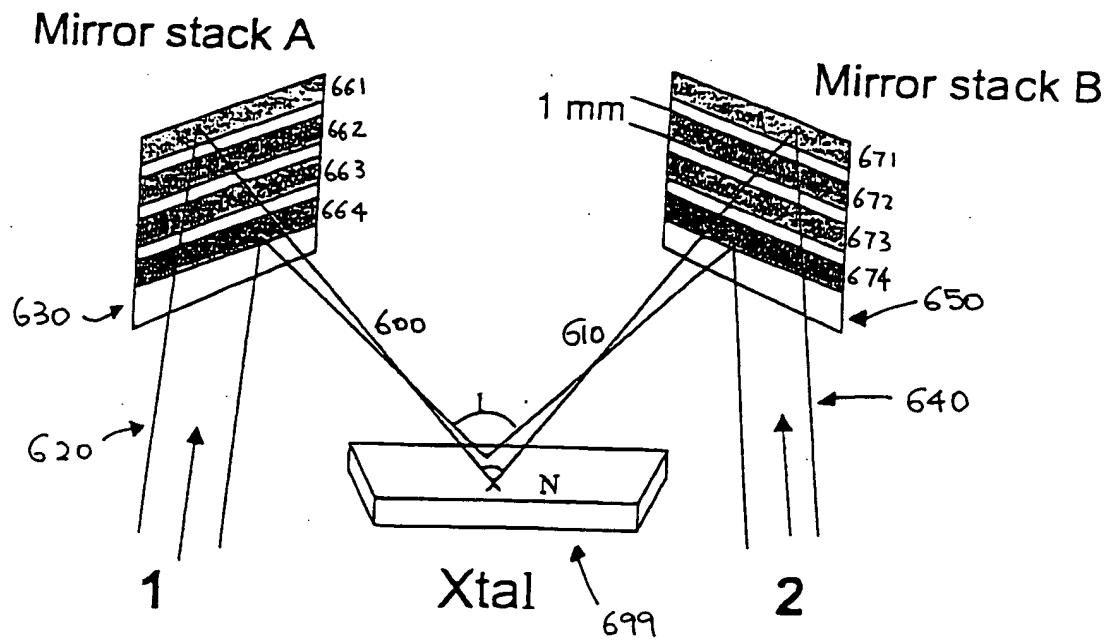


FIGURE 6



PHASE MASK METHOD

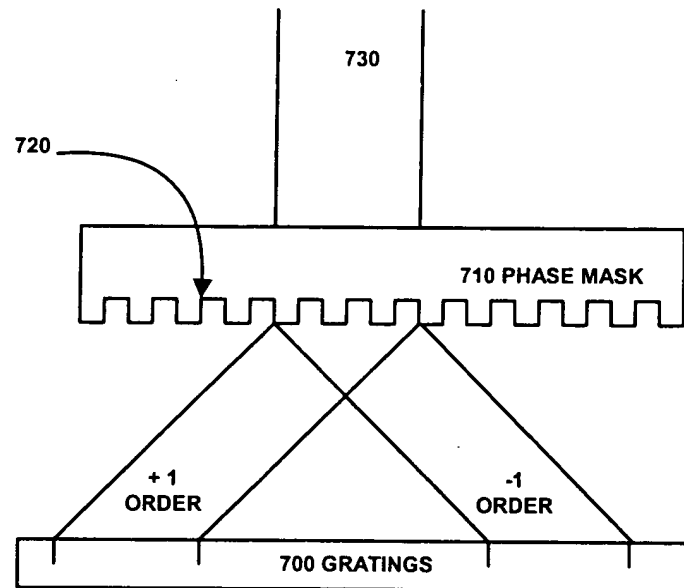
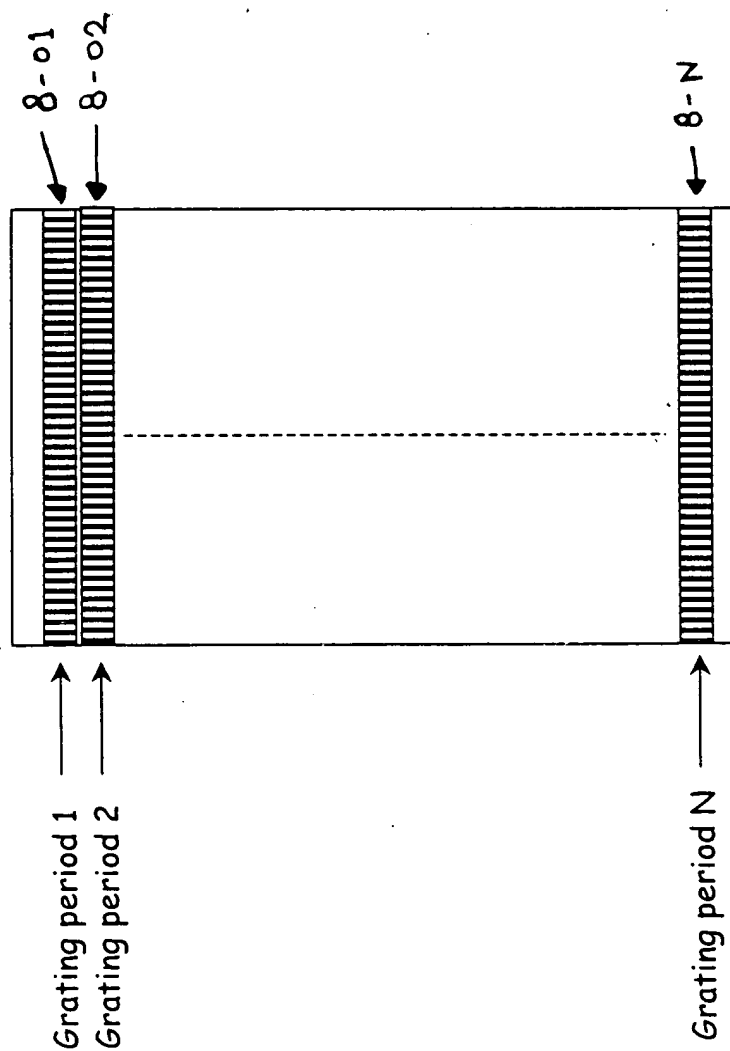


FIGURE 7

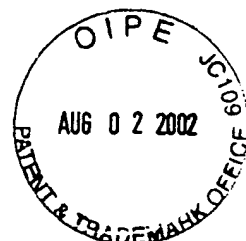


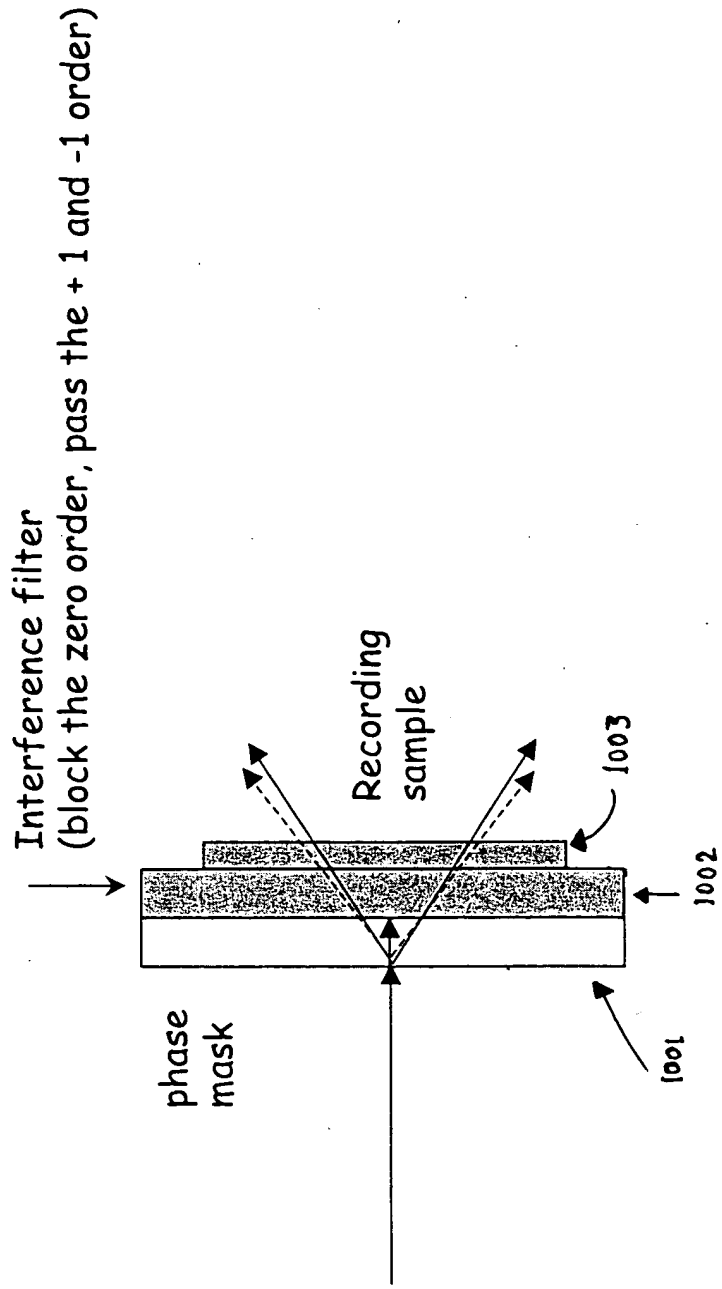
a



Phase mask Top view

FIGURE 8

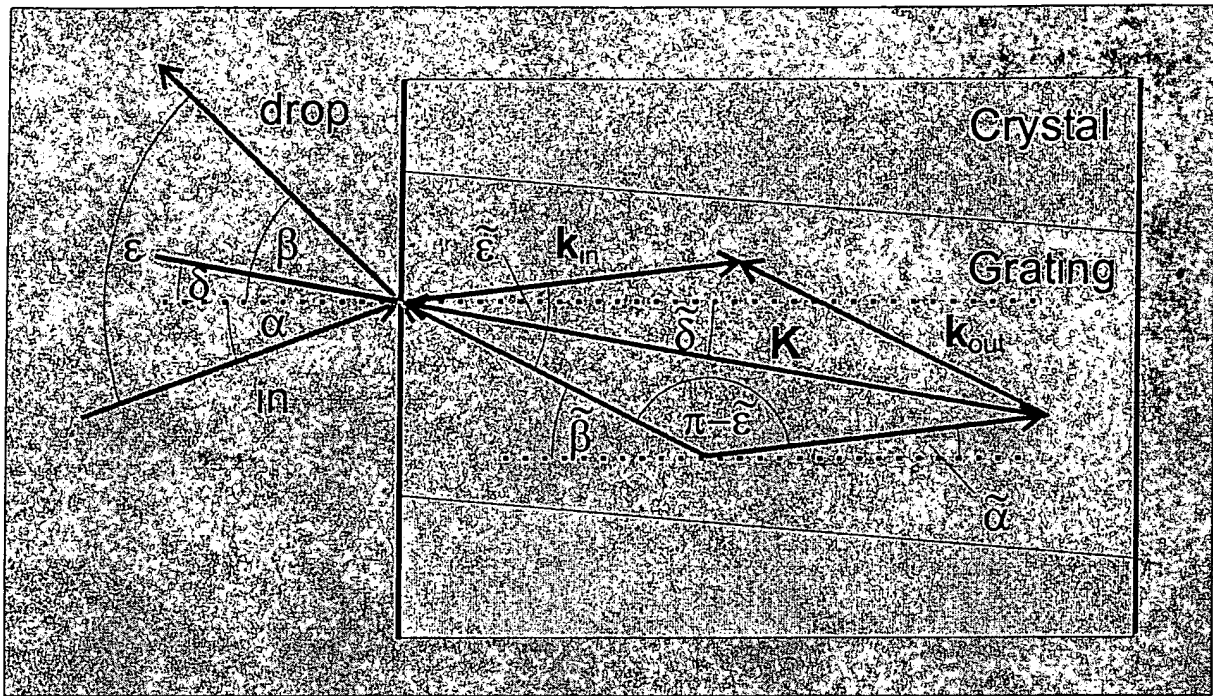




Near field recording

FIGURE 10





$\tilde{\alpha}$ = input beam in the crystal; α = input beam in air

$\tilde{\beta}$ = output beam in the crystal; β = output beam in air;

$\tilde{\epsilon}$ = full angle between the read out beams in the crystal;

ϵ = full angle between the read out beams in air;

$\tilde{\delta}$ = slant angle of the grating vector in the crystal at room temperature;

$\tilde{\delta}^H$ = slant angle of the grating vector in the crystal at 180 °C;

δ = slant angle of the dual fiber collimator;

\mathbf{K} = grating vector; \mathbf{k}_{in} and \mathbf{k}_{out} = wave vectors (in and out);

Λ_G = grating period of the refractive index pattern at room temperature;

Λ_G^H = grating period of the refractive index pattern at 180 °C;

Λ_P = grating period of the phase mask;

λ_R = read out wavelength

n_R = refractive index for infrared light

$a_z = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-6} K^{-1}$; $a_y = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} K^{-1}$; thermal expansion coefficients

$T_R = 25^\circ C$, read out temperature; $T^H_R = 180^\circ C$, recording temperature; $\Delta T = 155K$;

FIGURE 11



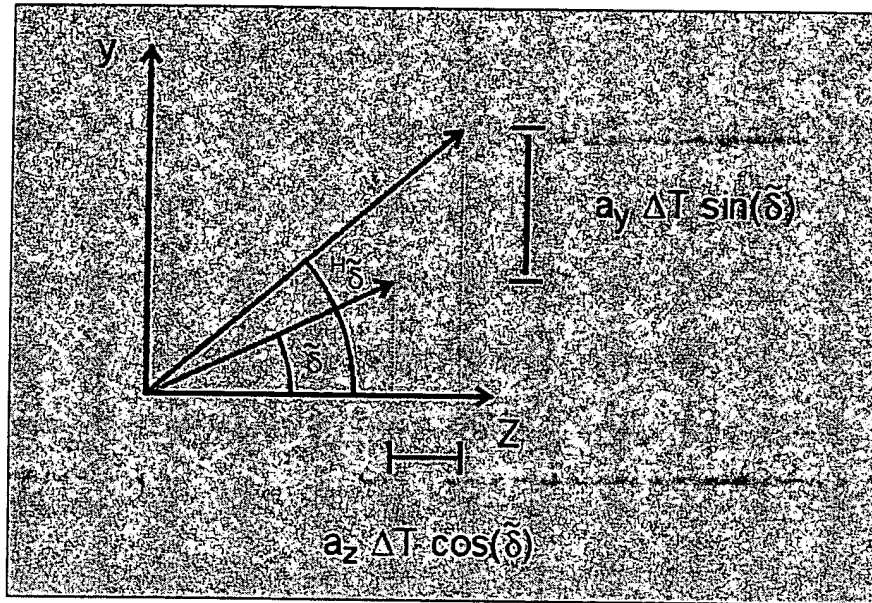


FIGURE 12



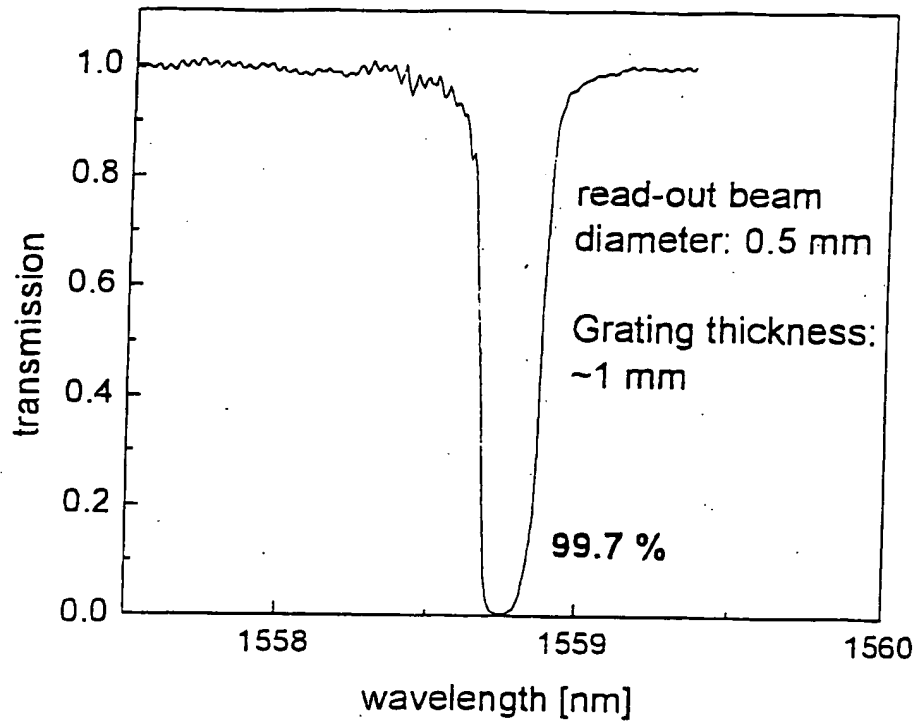


FIGURE 13





FIGURE 14

